Amendments to the Specification

Please substitute the paragraph beginning at page 13, line 13 with the following new paragraph:

FIG. 3A is a block diagram of a transmitter and receiver device 300 having a front end according to another embodiment of the present invention. The transmitter and receiver device 300 includes an antenna 301, a duplexer 302, and a transmitter power amplifier 303. The transmitter power amplifier 103 is part of a transmitter part (not shown) that may exhibit the leakage discussed above that is rejected by the filter 305. A front end 309 of the receiver part includes an LNA 304, TX reject filter 305, RF amplifier 306, mixer 307, and bypass switch 308.

Please substitute the paragraph beginning at page 15, line 17 with the following new paragraph:

In step 330, if ~~If~~ the RSSI is less ~~greater~~ than the predetermined threshold or bypass point, at step 360, the filter and RF amp are engaged, and the RF amplifier is powered up. If prior to step 360, the Filter and RF amplifier are already engaged and powered up, they remain in the engaged and powered up state until the RSSI increases above ~~drops below~~ the threshold and steps 340 and 350 are performed.

Please substitute the paragraph beginning at page 15, line 24 with the following new paragraph:

In one embodiment, if the Filter and RF amplifier are bypassed and the RF amplifier is powered down, the bypassed and powered down state remains until the RSSI drops below ~~increases~~

~~above~~ the threshold or bypass point. In another embodiment, the powered down state is maintained until either the RSSI drops below ~~increases above~~ the threshold or a time out occurs.

Please substitute the paragraph beginning at page 16, line 17 with the following new paragraph:

At some RSSI levels, the use of the LNA is not needed. In these cases, even without LNA amplification, the received signals are strong enough to be used by the mixer in step 370 and subsequent electronics (e.g., IF filter, AGC, etc.) without further amplification. A by-pass circuit similar to bypass switch 220 is then implemented around the LNA. Various configuration of LNA bypass circuits may be found in the above referenced patent, and those configurations may be incorporated with the RF amp & filter bypass of the present invention. By using an LNA bypass circuit in conjunction with the filter and RF amplifier bypass device, further reductions in power consumption are achieved.

Please substitute the paragraph beginning at page 16, line 17 with the following new paragraph:

FIG. 4A provides an example of a circuit according to the present invention also incorporating LNA bypass circuitry. A front end device 400 includes an LNA 304 and bypass circuitry 410. A processing device 420 is programmed to recognize threshold RSSI/RSS values for bypassing either the RF amplifier 306 and filter 305 individually or in combination with a bypass of the LNA 304. If the first threshold is passed, the RF amplifier and filter are bypassed. If the signal strength increases beyond a second threshold, the LNA is bypassed. Processing device 420 recognizes the threshold crossings and sends appropriate control

signals to the corresponding bypass circuitry. In one embodiment, the second threshold is higher than the first threshold. In another embodiment, the second bypass circuit is activated if an RSSI of a received signal is greater than a first threshold, and the first bypass circuit is activated if the RSSI exceeds a second threshold higher than the first threshold.

Please substitute the paragraph beginning at page 23, line 9 with the following new paragraph:

In summary, by bypassing the filter with the RF Amp as shown in FIG. 2, the bypass switch point can be placed -90 dBm or less, thereby relaxing the linearity requirements for the RF Amp (and the mixer). The same idea can be applied to a PCS CDMA receiver, or a CDMA receiver in any band. Another benefit is that by lowering the switch point, more current can be saved more often, but switching off the supply of the bypassed amplifier when not in use, since the probability that the RSSI will be greater than the bypass switch point is increased. The switching methodology, a Single Pole Single Throw (SPST) ~~SPST~~, presented is just for example, and a Single Pole Double Throw (SPDT) ~~SPDT~~ can be used, or any other switching methodology, to address issues such as matching or combining architecture elements in different ways.